

National Organizations-1933

Text of Findings of Second Amenia Conference Held in New York, August 18-21

which is non-political in outlook and which centers its attention upon the critical appraisal of the Negro's existing situation in American Society and to consider underlying principles for future action. Such criticism at this stage does not involve the offering of concrete programs for any organization for administrative guidance.

There has been no attempt to disparage the older type of leadership. We appreciate its importance and contributions, but we feel that in a period in which economic, political, and social values are rapidly shifting, and the structure of organized society is being revamped, the leadership which is necessary is that which will integrate the special problems of the Negro within the larger issues facing the nation. The conference sees three possibilities:

The primary problem is economic. Individual ownership expressing itself through the control and exploitation of natural resources and industrial machinery has failed in the past to equalize consumption with production. The conference is opposed to Fascism because it would crystallize the Negro's position at the bottom of the social structure.

As a result of this failure the whole system of private property and private profit is being called into question. The psychology and the attitude of white working-class government is being forced to attempt to solve the race question and a change in economic reorganization based upon the Negro's conception of himself as a "co-partnership" between capital, labor and government itself. A Democracy that is attempting to augment consumption has to be reckoned with. In the process of reform, the interests of the Negro must be safeguarded by white commodity markets. As a consumer the paternalism in government. It is absolute. The Negro has always had a low purchasing power as a result of his low wages coming from his inferior and restricted industry, there must be adequate Negro representation on all boards and field government programs fails to make full and equal provision for the Negro, it cannot be effective in restoring economic aims cannot be achieved except through the cooperation of white and black.

In the past there has been a greater exploitation of Negro labor than of any other section of the working class, manifesting itself particularly in lower wages. This is predicated upon the longer hours, excessive use of child labor, and a higher proportion of women at work. Furthermore, there has been slight difference may seem to exist within the recognition by Negro labor or Negro leaders. It must be recognized that the significance of this exploitation must weld them together for the common welfare. No technique or philosophy has been developed that can be indoctrinated to change the historic status of Negroes through the churches, educational institutions, and other agencies working in mental set-up there is grave danger that this historic status will be perpetuated toward the rapprochement between the Negro and the Negro mass must hand will reduce the purchasing power taken by the educated Negro himself. The Findings Committee recommends that the practical implications of this security of white labor.

The question then arises how far continuation to be appointed by and at existing agencies working among and for this conference.

Negroes are theoretically and structurally prepared to cope with this situation. It is the opinion of the conference that the welfare of white and black labor are one and inseparable and that the existing agencies working among and for Negroes have conspicuously failed in facilitating a necessary alignment of black and white labor.

It is impossible to make any permanent improvement in the status and the security of white labor without making an identical improvement in the status and the security of Negro labor. The Negro worker must be made conscious of his relation to white labor and the white worker must be made conscious that the purposes of labor, immediate or ultimate cannot be achieved, without full participation by the Negro worker.

The traditional labor movement, based upon craft autonomy and separatism,

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American Negro Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER

OCT 10 1933

NATIONAL ACTION

BY NEGROES SEEN

Raymond P. Alexander
Tells of Aims in Address
at Southwest Y. M. C. A.

In speaking to a large group that attended the anniversary celebration of the Southwest branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1724 Christian st., Raymond Pace Alexander, local negro attorney, not only advocated an American Negro Congress, but said the day is not far off when such an organization will be established.

He said there are 12,000,000 negroes in this country, 5,000,000 of them being workers, and at least 2,000,000 negroes should join the organization. It will be patterned after the B'Nai Brith, which is known as the American Jewish Congress, and will follow the latter's principles. There are 4,000,000 Jews in this country and a half-million are members of the American Jewish Congress.

The organization is to be non-political, non-religious, non-fraternal and non-radical, he stated. It will be aggressive and progressive and of liberal thought. It will fight for better social, economic and political opportunities for negroes and will have an interracial understanding.

It will be the purpose of the Congress to form a united body of thought supported by the leading negro minds of the country on questions of national interest affecting the negroes' welfare in all vital matters.

Will Study Legislation

Mr. Alexander told his audience that no legislation will be offered to the United States Congress affecting price-fixing, regulation of crops, minimum wages, hours of labor, old age pensions or unemployment insurance without taking into prior consideration whether that particular legislation meets with the approval of the larger body of negroes, and if it is their thought and meets with their program.

It will also be the purpose of the organization to formulate a na-

tional program on all fundamental matters affecting the negro's status in social legislation, political representation, educational programs and industrial programs.

The new economic difficulties of the negro especially will be considered. They are current because of the refusal of many industries to give the negro worker, especially in the South, the benefit of the advantages of the codes.

National Organizations 1933

Tailors Form New National Organization

RICHMOND, Va., August 24.—
(By T. J. Loving for the ANP)—
The General Association of Colored
Designers and Garment Workers
of America held its initial meet-
Courier
8-16-33
Wilmington
ing at their headquarters, J. L.
Loving's School of Tailoring, 18
E. Leigh street, Richmond, Va., on
August 14, 15, 16, with delegates
representing 25 states and adopted
a constitution, bylaws and elected
the following officers:

M. Carey Wheaton, Richmond,
Va., president general; Hugh T.
Jackson, Newport News, Va., vice
president general; Mrs. E. Bagley
Earle, secretary general; H. G.
Days, Palatka, Fla., assistant secre-
tary general; J. L. Loving, Jr.,
Richmond, treasurer general and a
general committee composed of the
following. Mr. R. S. Poole, Greens-
boro, N. C., L. J. Grimes, Muskogee,
Okla., and Arthur J. Harris, Phil-
adelphia and James A. Jackson,
Washington, D. C., economic advis-
or.

The convention voted to hold its
next annual convention at Ham-
pton Institute, Hampton, Va., on the
second Monday in August, 1934.

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National Technical Association

Congressional Appeal To Be Made To Save Engineering At Howard

CHICAGO—At the public meeting of the 5th annual convention of the National Technical Asso'n, Congressman Oscar DePriest, who was the guest speaker, made the statement that the trustee board of Howard University must not abolish the architectural and engineering departments of Howard University, of Washington, D. C. as that institution belongs to the nation.

It seems, in his opinion, that neither the president of the school nor the chairman of the trustee board has any interest in the education of the Negro technician. He further says that the trustee board of Howard University must give the representatives of the National Technical Association a hearing.

He pointed out the absurdity of attempting to save a paltry \$20,000 when the right of twelve million black citizens of the United States is denied for securing a technical education in a school operated by

people of their race and supported by congressional appropriations.

Congressman DePriest was especially indignant at the attitude of Abram Flexner, president of the Trustee Board of Howard University who presumed arbitrarily to speak for the 12 million Negro citizens relative to their need for technical training.

The fight to preserve the institution initiated by the Washington branch of the National Technical Association, was taken over by the national body and at its Fifth Annual Convention just concluded in Chicago. The national president Charles S. Dukes, appointed the necessary committee to carry on the fight.

The association has very active branches in Chicago, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Mich.; with an eastern, southern and central membership. Other branches are now being formed in New York City, Minneapolis, Minn.; Prairie View, Texas;

H. U. OFFICIALS HIT BY DEPRIEST

Afro-American

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the public meeting of the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Technical Association, Congressman Oscar DePriest, guest speaker, made the statement that the trustee board of Howard University must not abolish the architectural and engineering departments of Howard University of Washington, D.C. as that institution belongs to the nation.

In his opinion, the Congressman said neither Dr. Mordecai Johnson of the school nor the chairman of the trustee board, Dr. Abraham Flexner, white, has any interest in the education of the Negro technician.

He added that the trustee board of Howard must give the representatives of the National Technical Association a hearing.

He pointed out the absurdity of attempting to save a paltry \$20,000 when the right of twelve million black citizens of the United States is denied for securing a technical education in a school operated by people of their race and supported by Congressional appropriations.